

	Name	Signature	Date
Prepared By:	Thomas Linklater Analyst - GIS		August 2018
Checked By:	Mark Penter Superintendent - GIS		August 2018
Approved By:	Fiona Bell Senior Advisor - Part IV		August 2018

Data Files

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# Summary

The Rio Tinto Iron Ore GIS Team conducted the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the proposed changes to the Warramboo mine & the proposed Mesa B/C Iron Ore Mine, located approximately 43 km west of Pannawonica. Field work was undertaken in July and August of 2016 and the assessment was undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment for the proposed changes to the Waramboo mine site and for the proposed Mesa B/C mine development.

The VIA was conducted in three phases:

- Desktop Assessment (Analysis)
- Field Assessment (Photo Locations)
- Visual Impact (Photo Montage)

Results show present, operational and closure photo montages to illustrate the indicative visual impact of the proposed operations at Warramboo & Mesa B/C.

# Introduction

This report outlines the Warramboo & Mesa B/C VIA scope, methodology and results. The GIS Team was engaged to prepare a VIA report, which was developed in conjunction with several other environmental studies and reports to provide an overview of the likely impacts.

### 1.1 Objective & Scope

The overall objective was to assess the visual impact of the proposed mining operations at Warramboo & Mesa B/C and illustrate these impacts through photo montages. The key objectives were to:

- Analyse landscape within the development area
- Identify points of interest where potential impact may occur
- Conduct field trip to identified points to photograph
- Illustrate potential visual amenity impacts of mining stages through photo montages

### 1.3 Study Area

Warramboo & Mesa B/C is located approximately 43 km west of Pannawonica and is adjacent to the existing Mesa A/ Warramboo Mine (refer Map 1).

The North West Coastal Highway runs between the Warramboo and Mesa B/C project area and provides access tracks to the area. This road is sealed and is a heavy use highway of Western Australia.

The Robe River is lies east and north-east of the Mesa B and to the east of Mesa C. Warramboo Creek lies south-west and west of the Warramboo project area (refer Map 2).

### 1.4 Regulatory Context

The following regulatory documents and relevant sections within them were consulted as part of this work to provide context and guidance on completing a Visual Impact Assessment.

Environmental Projection Authority (EPA) and the Environmental Protection Act 1986 Amenity: "To ensure that impacts to amenity are reduced as low as reasonably practicable".

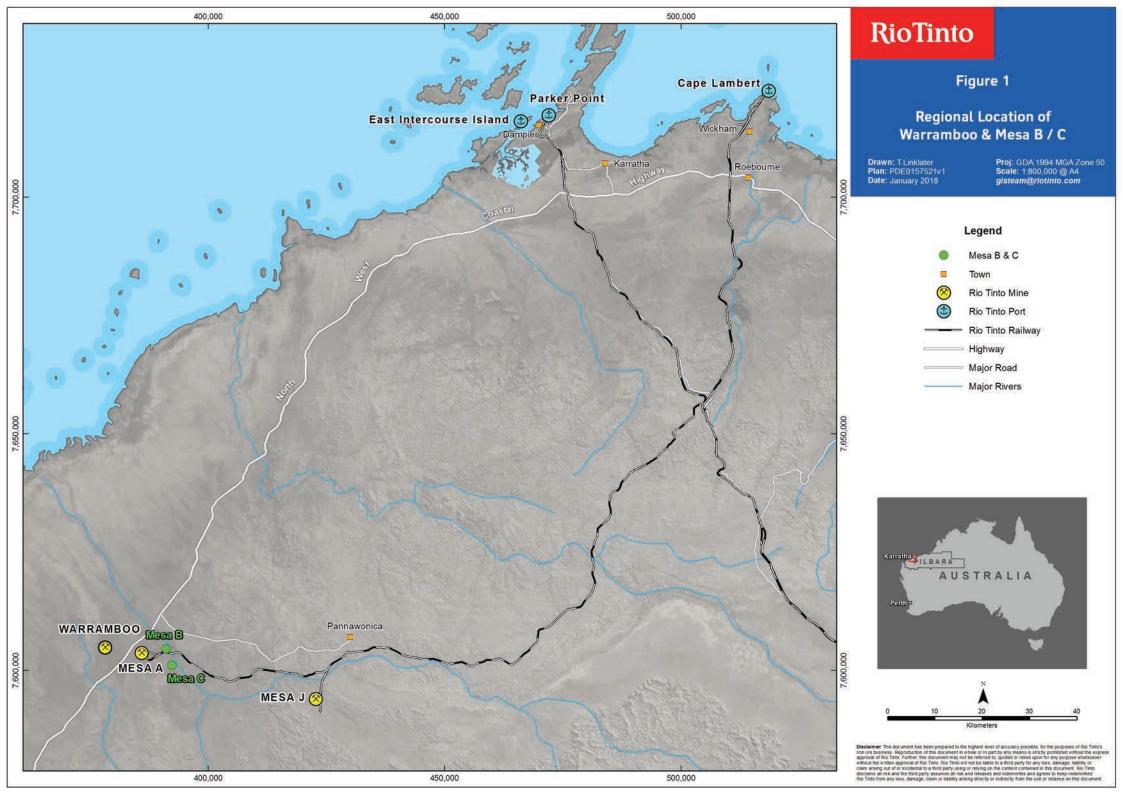
The Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) State Planning Policy No. 2:

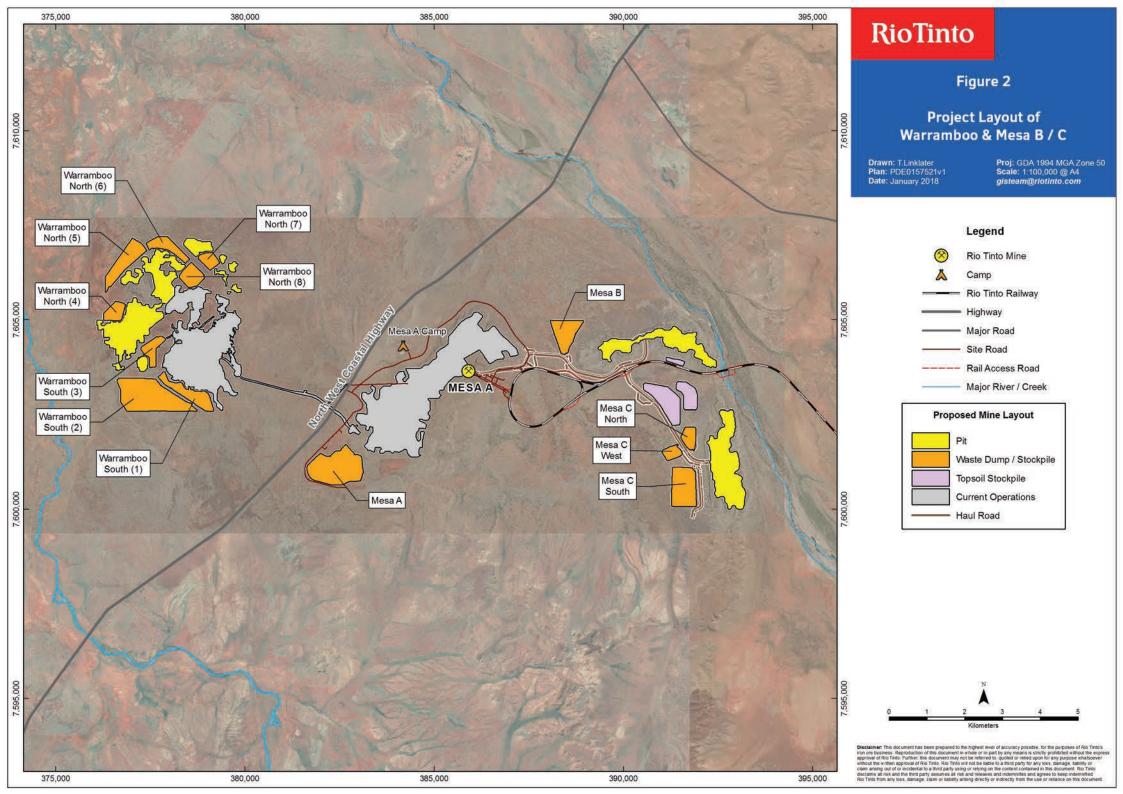
Environment and Natural Resource Policy for Western Australia (WAPC 2003)

"consider the need for a landscape or visual impact assessment for development proposals that may impact upon sensitive landscapes".

The WAPC's Pilbara Planning and Infrastructure Framework (WAPC 2012)

"protect and manage the region's cultural heritage, arts including indigenous significant places, and landscapes of significance".





# Methodology

The methodology used to assess the impact to the landscape and visual amenity was conducted in three phases. This process included the following:

### 2.1 Desktop Assessment

The aim the desktop assessment was to produce a terrain model of the study area with the proposed infrastructure overlaid. This model was then used to conduct a viewshed analysis using the proposed infrastructure to identify potential visual impacts across the model domain. The viewshed analysis output was then combined with existing spatial data such as heritage, environment and cadastral layers to guide the selection of locations for capture of images.

### Viewshed Analysis

To perform the viewshed analysis, the ArcGIS Viewshed tool within ArcMap was used. This tool can be found under Spatial Analyst > Surface > Viewshed within the Arc Toolbox.

A viewshed analysis identifies cells within a raster image (ASCII terrain model) that can be seen from any number of observer points or lines (infrastructure polylines). The identified cells are given a value of 1 for visible or 0 for not visible. This project had more than one observer point so more than 20 values have been entered. The viewshed analysis provides the starting point for all further visual impact assessment work.

The study area terrain model was created from LiDAR data and the proposed infrastructure data in Global Mapper and loaded into ArcGIS in ASCII format.

AZ1

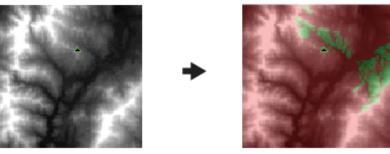
AZ2
V1

Horizon

OF1 - OFFSETA
OF2 - OFFSETA
OF2 - OFFSETA
V2 - AZIMUTH2
V1 - VERT1
V2 - VERT2
V1 - RADIUS1
R2 - RADIUS2

Figure 03: Viewshed Analysis Control Factors

Figure 04: Viewshed Analysis Input vs Output



Input Surface with Observer Point

Output Viewshed

### Output

The viewshed analysis output was then used to create a cartographic map for the study team to easily identify potential visual impacts and help determine the locations for capture of photographs.

### **Photo Location Selection**

The study team consisted of Studies, Environment, Closure, Heritage and GIS. All teams worked together with GIS to identify and select locations for capture of images. Locations for the capture of images were selected based upon:

- proximity to significant heritage or environmental values
- line of sight to significant heritage or environmental values
- proximity to areas with public access

Traditional owner consultation was also undertaken to identify significant sites around the study area. Once all locations were selected, a field trip assessment was planned and undertaken over three days within the study area.

### 2.2 Field Assessment

Field assessment was conducted to take photographs from selected locations around the study area, with the photographic views focusing on the proposed infrastructure such as dumps and stockpiles. Comprehensive data collection was undertaken at each location to allow for photo montages to be produced in the next phase.

### Tools used in field work

Olympus Digital Camera E-330 Accessories: Tripod, Stabiliser, Compass, Measuring Tape Trimble Juno 3B GPS Iphone (Survey123 for digital data collection) Paperwork (manual field notes)

### Field Trip

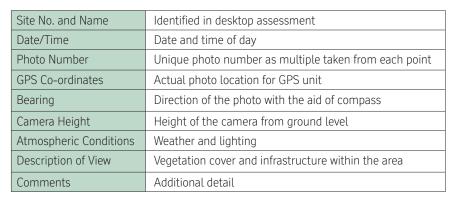
Field work was undertaken in conjunction with another Rio Tinto project for the purpose of Visual Impact Assessment, this occurred over two separate trips in July and August 2016.



At each photograph location, assessment was made on the ground for accessibility and view aspect, which resulted in minor changes to photograph locations to ones agreed upon in desktop assessment. Once location and direction of photo was agreed, 3 photos of the same view were taken to reduce the risk of poor photo clarity and recorded both manually and digitally.

### **Data Collection**

The data shown in Table 1 were collected from each photograph location to assist in the next phase of the assessment.





### Field Photos Review

Once field work was complete, the study team reviewed the adjusted photograph locations and selected photos that would best illustrate the potential visual impact.



### 2.3 Visual Impact Assessment process

Photo montages were generated from the photographs selected to best illustrate the potential visual impact of the proposed development. Generation of the photo montages involved a multistep process of data creation, view setup, image rendering, output and final mock up. Software required for this process were; Global Mapper, Microstation V8i, Adobe Photoshop and Adobe InDesign.

The following sections outline the process to create the final photo montage showing the current view, operational view and closure view along with any relevant supporting data.

### **Exclusions**

The conceptual pit and waste dump proposed at Highway / tod Bore would require re-alignment of the North West Coastal Highway. As the preferred alignment of the North West Coastal Highway will not be known until after detailed consultation and mining at Highway / Tod Bore is not planned within the next five years. A visual impact assessment has not been done for the Highway / Tod Bore area. Topsoil stockpiles have not been included in the visual imapct assessment as they are limited to 2m in height and will not ramain at closure.

### Data

The terrain model created desktop assessment was used in the final phase to create surface features, for the purpose of lining up these features in the montage view.

The first feature captured was the bearing of the photo point (field data collection); then a 3D profile of the surface along the bearing alignment was created in 3D DXF line format (see Figure 03 & 04). Additionally, landmark topography in each photo was captured from the terrain model in 3D Mesh DXF format to assist in the final alignment. All photos required the bearing and at least two 3D Mesh DXF models to successfully line up the photo.

Figure 05: Global Mapper Model Bearing

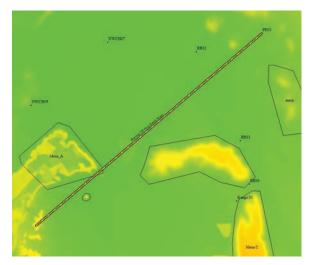


Figure 06: Global Mapper Model 3D Profile

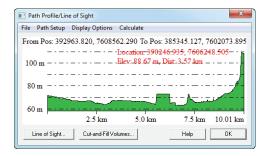


Figure 07: Microstation Construction View and Camera Define Tools

### **Montage Setup**

Once data were captured in Global Mapper, a montage was created in Microstation. The photo size was kept proportional to actual size, then a view was created in the image by using the Define Camera alignment tools in the construction view (see Figure 05).

The Define Camera alignment tools allowed the montage view to be altered by units distance and degrees in all directions which gave more control to exactly line up features in the image.



Figure 08: Montage View - after alignment completed

### **Montage Rendering**

The next step was to add the proposed infrastructure to the montage view in Microstation, these data were provided from the Mine Planning Engineers and converted to 3D Mesh DXF. The rendering tool was then applied to convert the proposed infrastructure line strings to surface areas (see Figure 07). The image was then exported from Microstation to a JPG format.



Figure 09: Rendered View

### Montage Output

To create the final image, the original photo was loaded into Adobe Photoshop and the rendered image from Microstation was overlaid to show the location of the proposed infrastructure. A realistic texture (of proposed infrastructure) was then placed under the original image and parts of the image were erased to expose texture in the proposed infrastructure location (See Figure 08). The final image was then exported from Adobe Photoshop to JPG format. A closure version was also created to show rehabilitated infrastructure.

Figure 10: Texture Exposed on Original Image in Adobe Photoshop



### Final Mock Up

The Current View, Operations View, Closure View were then combined into the final mock up in Adobe InDesign with location map and photo location details as the final output for the Visual Impact Assessment.

# Results

The results section outlines a description of the maps and figures produced during the Visual Impact Assessment. The final output produced 16 figures showing the potential visual impact of the Warramboo and Mesa B / C Project.

### 3.1 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment resulted in the output maps of the Infrastructure Actual Height, Viewshed Analysis and Photo Location. These assisted the team into the second phase of the Visual Impact Assessment.

Figure 11 - Project Layout (Actual Height of Infrastructure)

Figure 12 - Viewshed Analysis - Map shows the blue shaded area shows all locations where any component of the Mesa A Hub Proposal may be visible based on the topography of the area and the dimensions of the proposed infrastructure.

Figure 13 - Photo Location (Planned Location)

### 3.2 Field Assessment

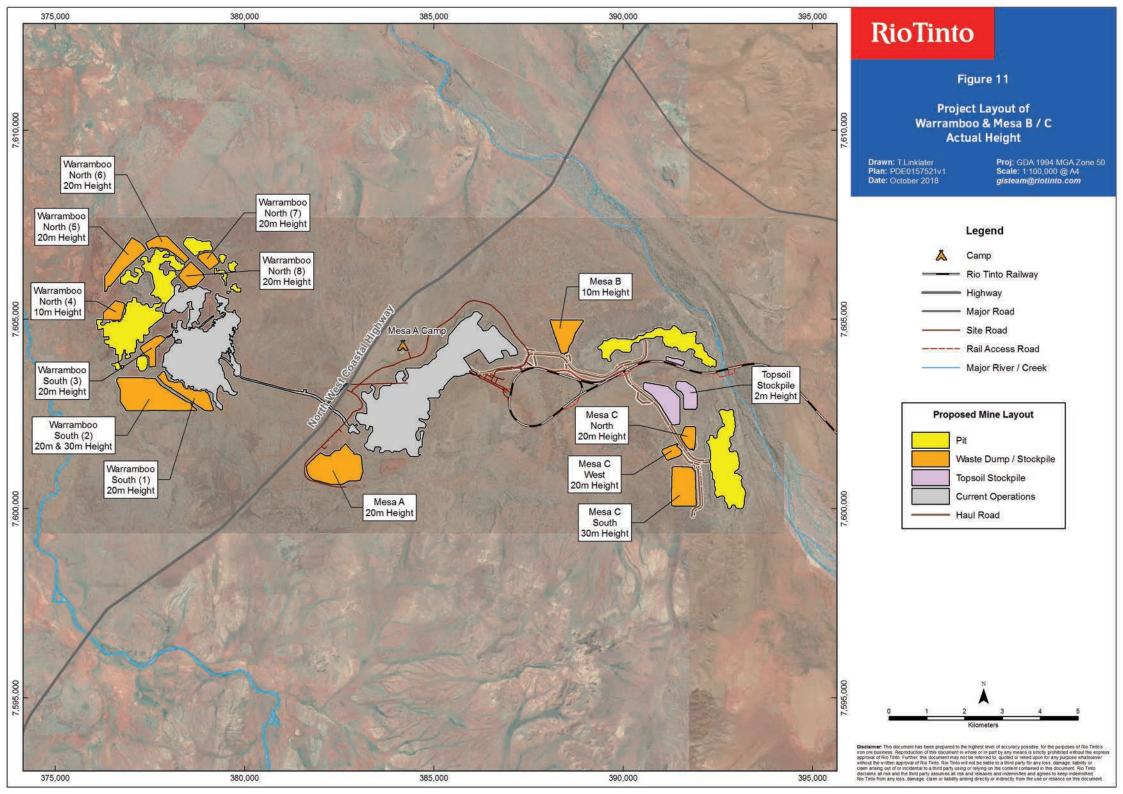
Sites with the greatest potential for visual impact and sites of interest (such as views from the Robe River) were selected from the view shed analysis for field assessment. The field assessment resulted in a map of actual photo locations taken on the ground. These altered slightly from planned location in some cases due to access or view aspect. This data was used in the final phase of the Visual Impact Assessment.

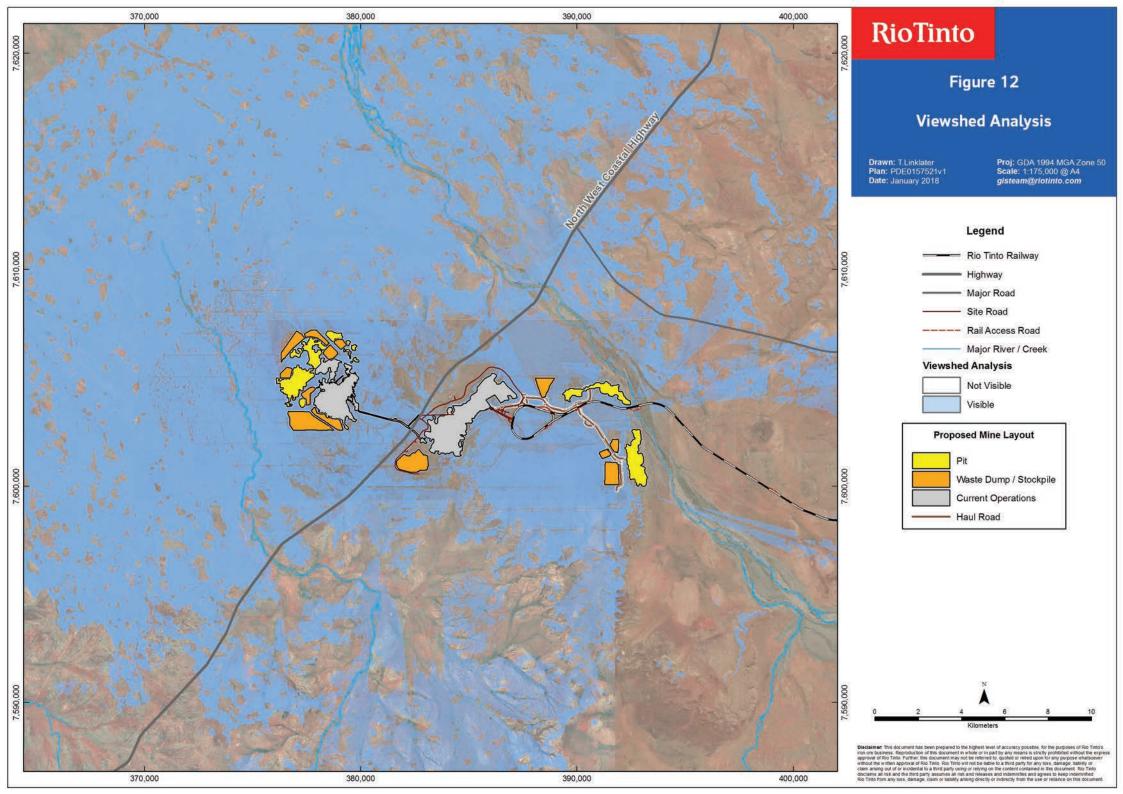
Figure 14 - Photo Location (Selected for Visual Impact)

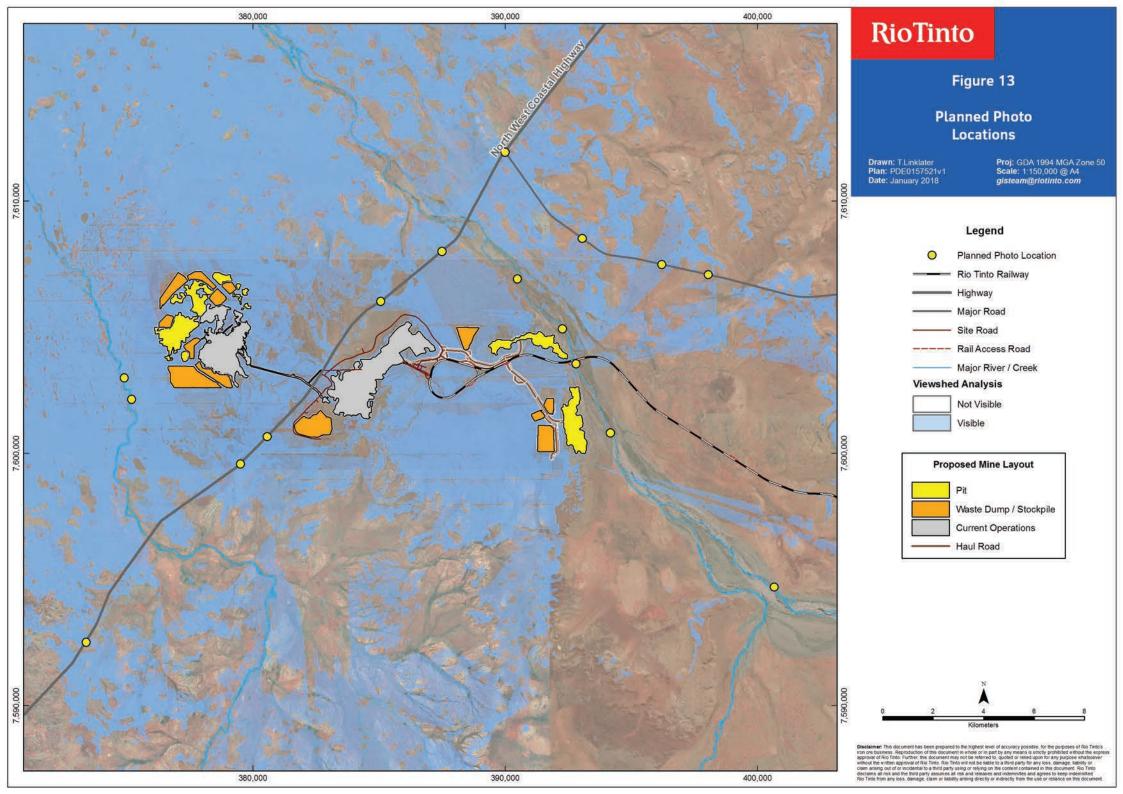
### 3.3 Visual Impact

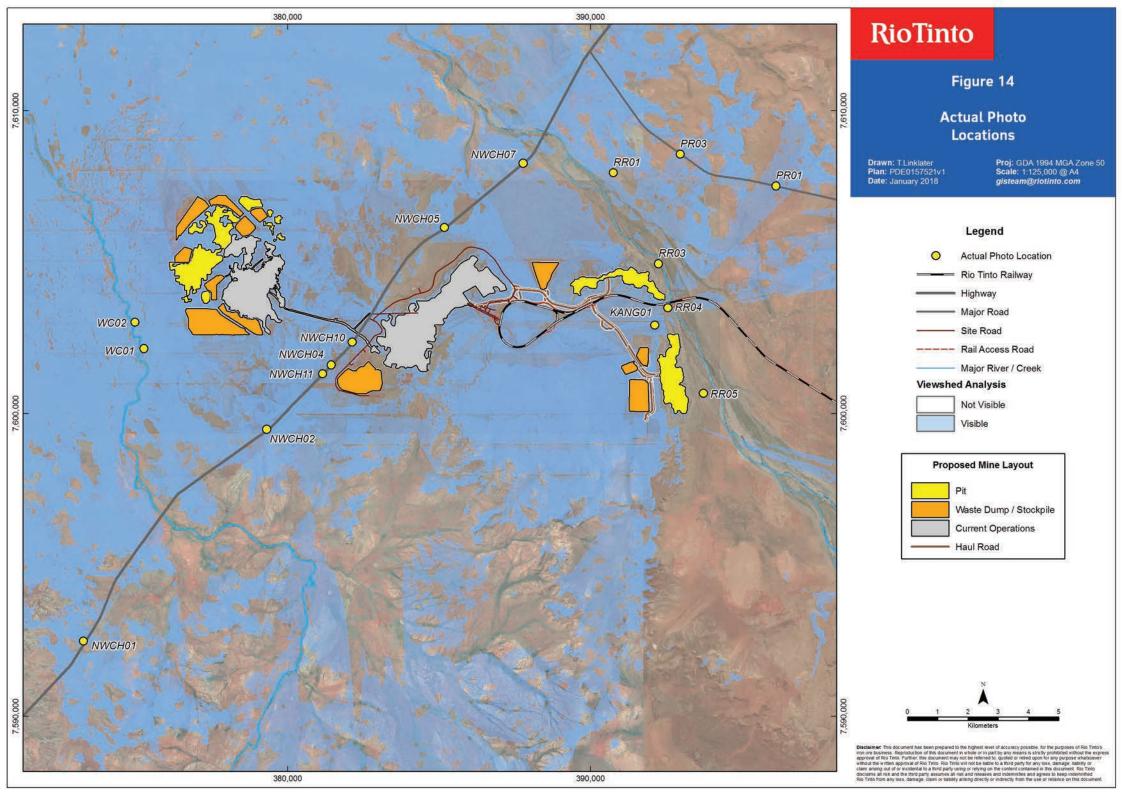
The final result from this project was to show the visual impact of the Warramboo and Mesa B / C project, the following figures outline how each view will be impacted visually.

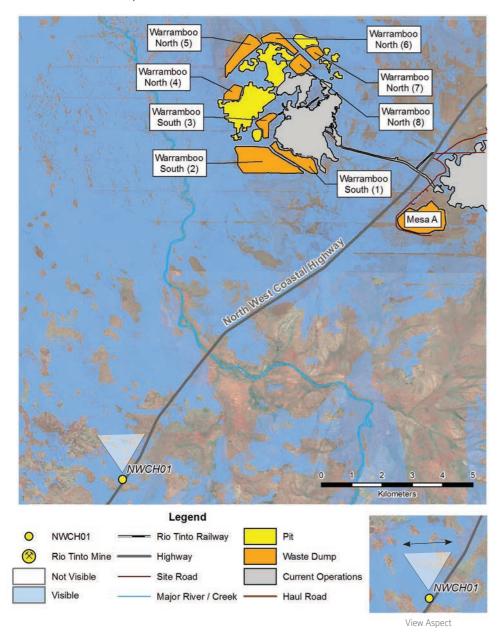
Figure 15 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 23 - Pannawonica Road
Figure 16 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 24 - Robe River
Figure 17 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 25 - Robe River
Figure 18 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 26 - Robe River
Figure 19 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 27 - Robe River
Figure 20 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 28 - Warramboo Creek
Figure 21 - North West Coastal Highway	Figure 29 - Warramboo Creek
Figure 22 - Pannawonica Road	Figure 30 - Kang













Name #01 - NWCH01 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 373,253.69mE / 7592477.71mN

Direction North (Bearing 360°)

Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage.

Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

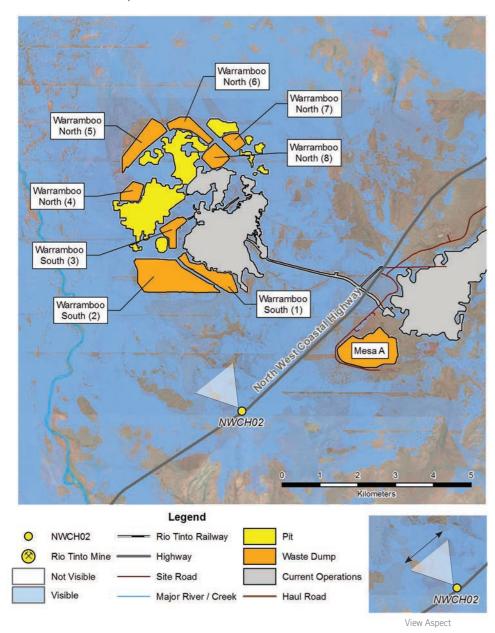
Comments The photo was taken on the western side of the Highway.

Figure 15 - North West Coastal Highway











Name #02 - NWCH02 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 379302.53mE / 7599478.42mN

Direction North West (Bearing 320°)

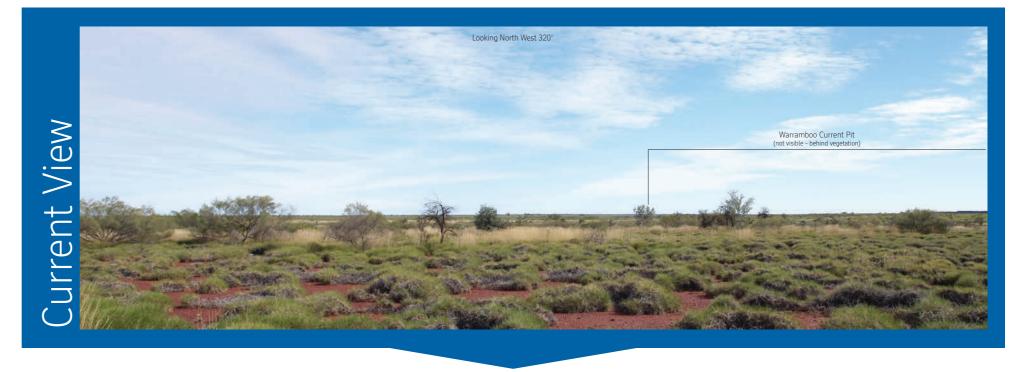
**Description** Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. Warramboo existing operations waste

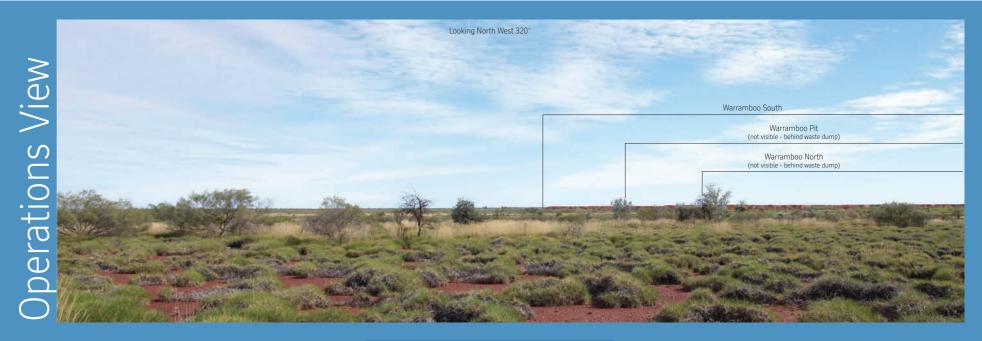
dump in right hand side of view.

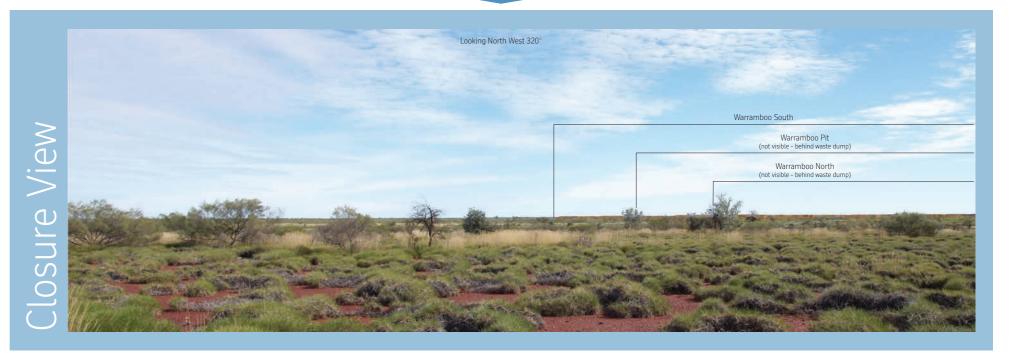
Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

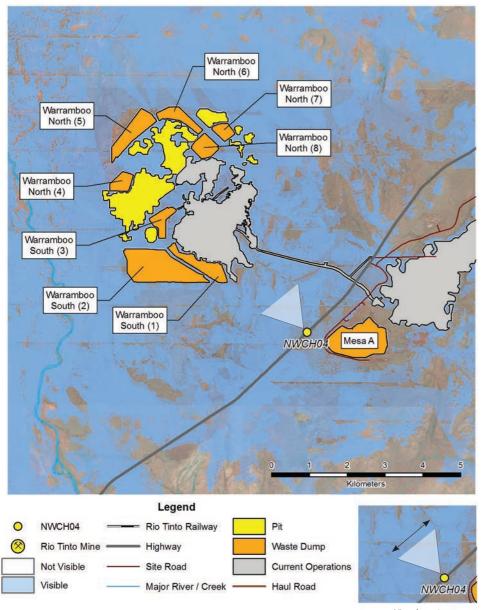
Comments The photo was taken on the western side of the Highway.

Figure 16 - North West Coastal Highway









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #04 - NWCH04 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 381145.69mE / 7601301.05mN

Direction North West (Bearing 320°)

Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. Warramboo existing operations to the

north west across the road.

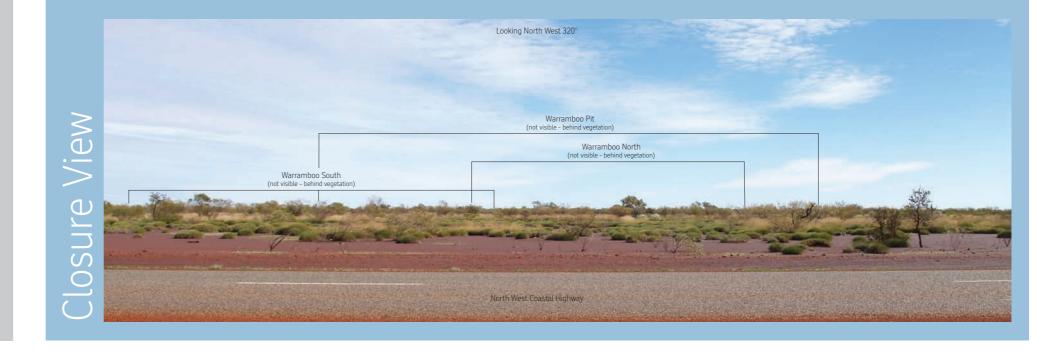
Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

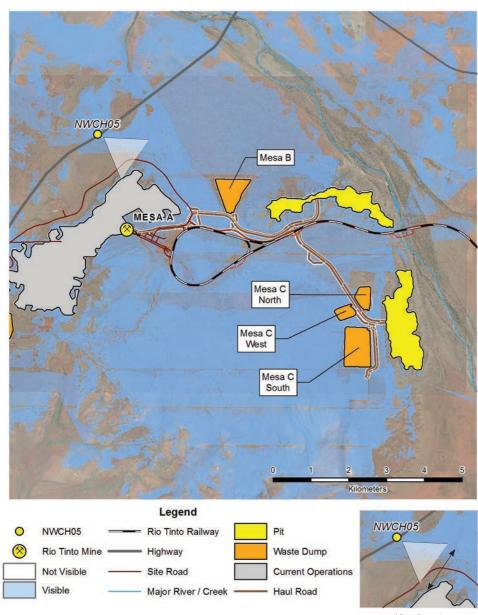
Comments The photo was taken on the eastern side of the Highway.

Figure 17 – North West Coastal Highway



# Cooking North West 320\* Warramboo Pt. (rot visible - behind vegetation) Warramboo South (rot visible - behind vegetation) Warramboo North (rot visible - behind vegetation) North West Coatial Highway





/iew Aspect



Name #05 - NWCH05 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 385172.92mE / 7606138.92mN

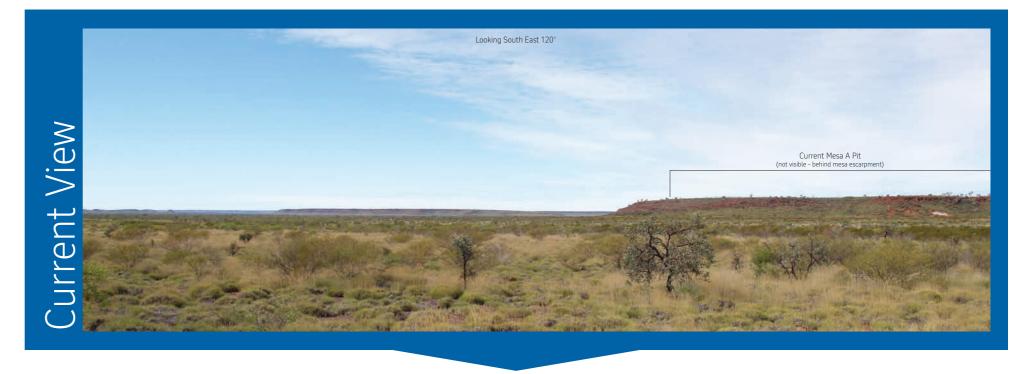
Direction South East (Bearing 120°)

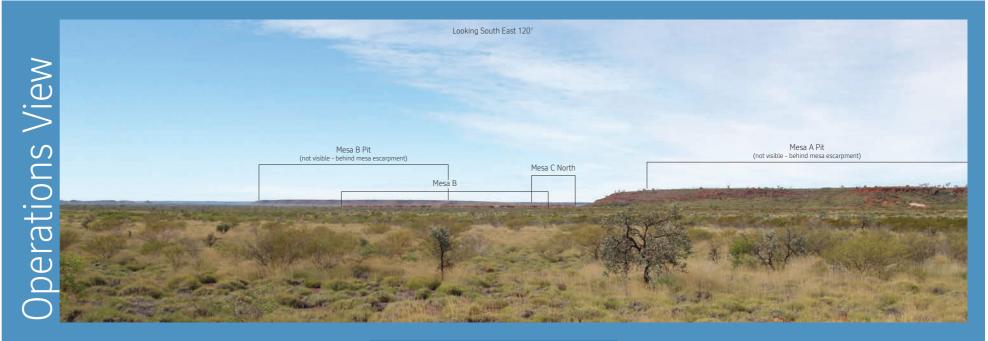
**Description** Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. South east view towards the Mesa.

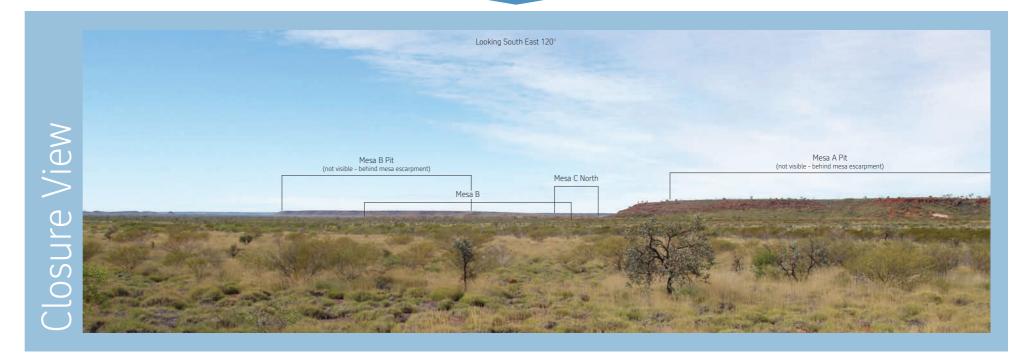
Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

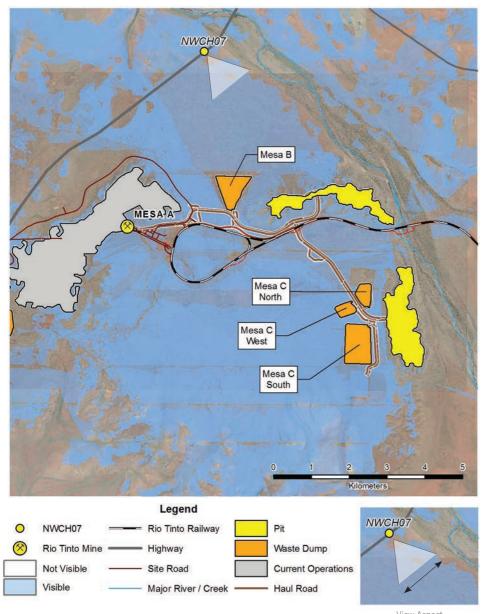
Comments The photo was taken on the eastern side of the Highway.

Figure 18 – North West Coastal Highway









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #07 - NWCH07 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 387768mE / 7608260.79mN

Direction South East (Bearing 160°)

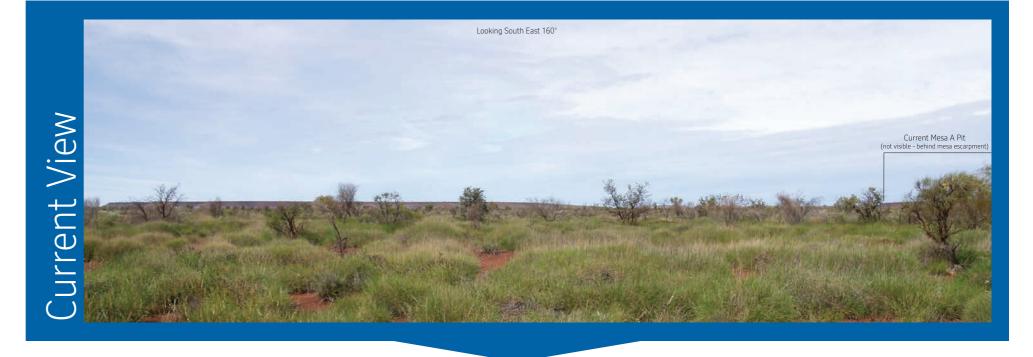
Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. South east view towards the Mesa A

operations and train loadout.

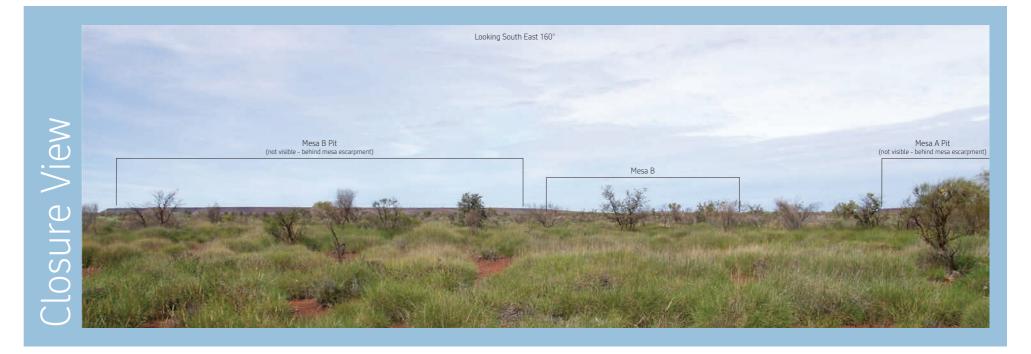
Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

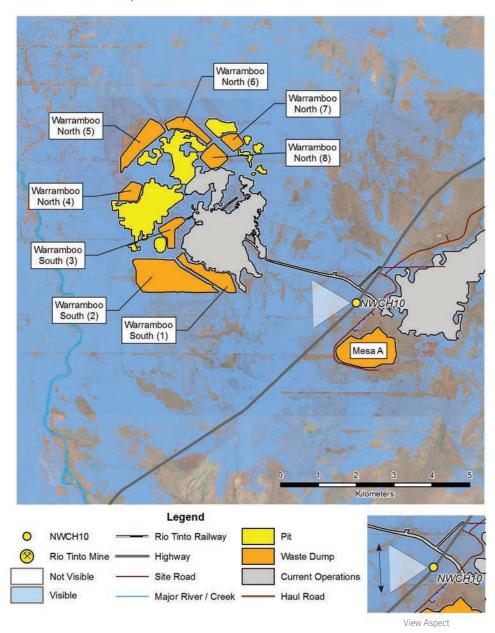
Comments The photo was taken on the eastern side of the Highway.

Figure 19 – North West Coastal Highway



# Looking South East 160° Mesa B Pit (not violble - behind mesa escargment) Mesa B Mesa B Mesa B Mesa B





# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #24 - NWCH10 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 382126.04mE / 7602346.64mN

Direction West (Bearing 265°)

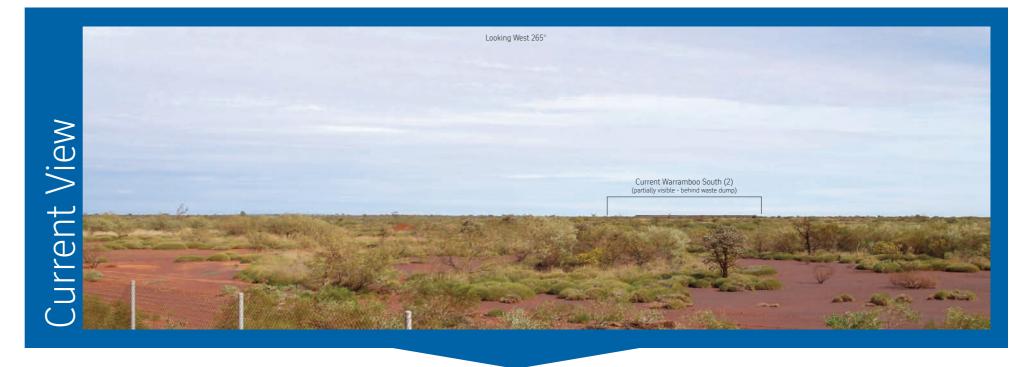
**Description** Elevated view towards existing Warramboo operations and low vegetation cover.

Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

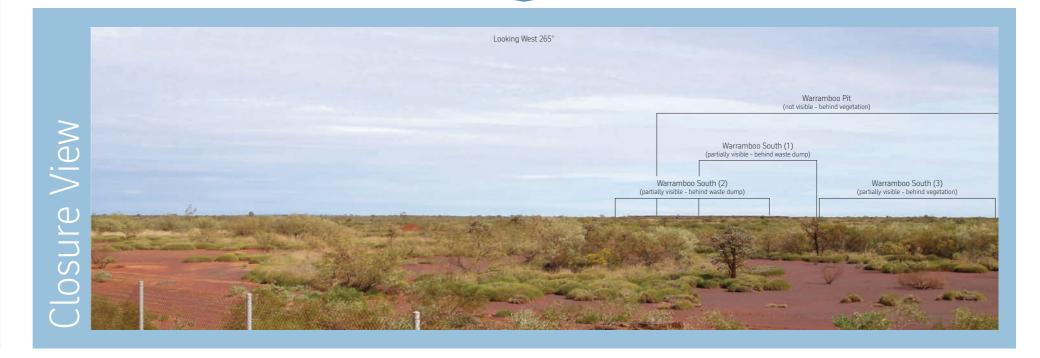
Comments Photo was taken on the western side of the highway, elevated on bridge over mine haul

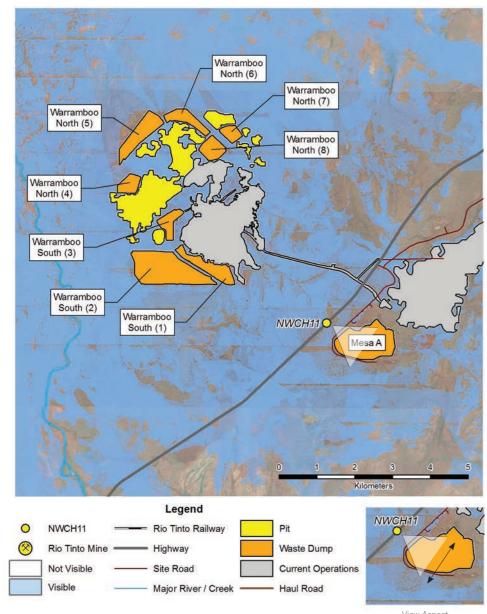
road.

Figure 20 - North West Coastal Highway



# NOT SUDJECTION Warramboo Pit (not visible - behind wagetation) Warramboo South (1) (gartally visible - behind waget dump) Warramboo South (2) (gartally visible - behind waget dump) (gartally visible - behind wagetation)





View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #25 - NWCH11 - North West Coastal Highway

Co-ordinates 381,435.82mE / 7,601,602.52mN

Direction South East (Bearing 135°)

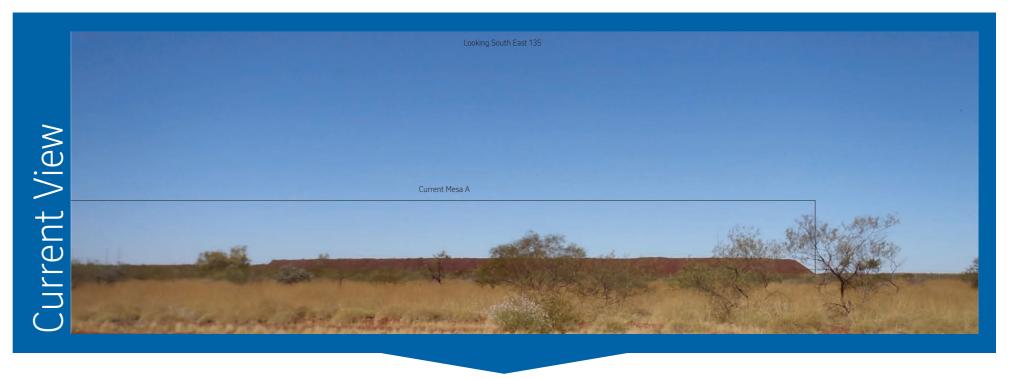
Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage.

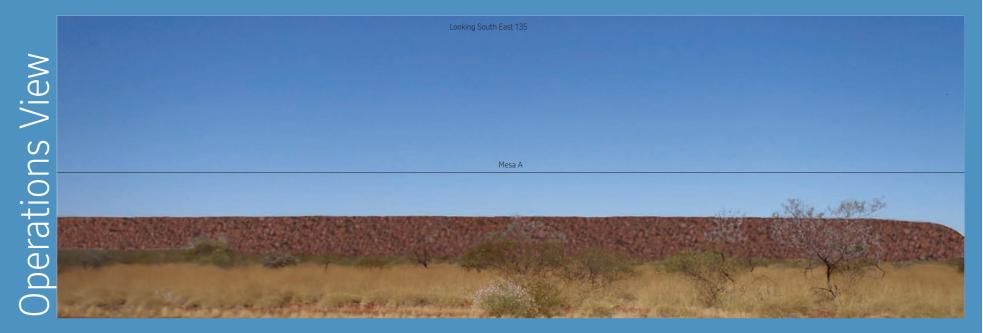
Site Significance Main state Highway between Canarvon and Karratha.

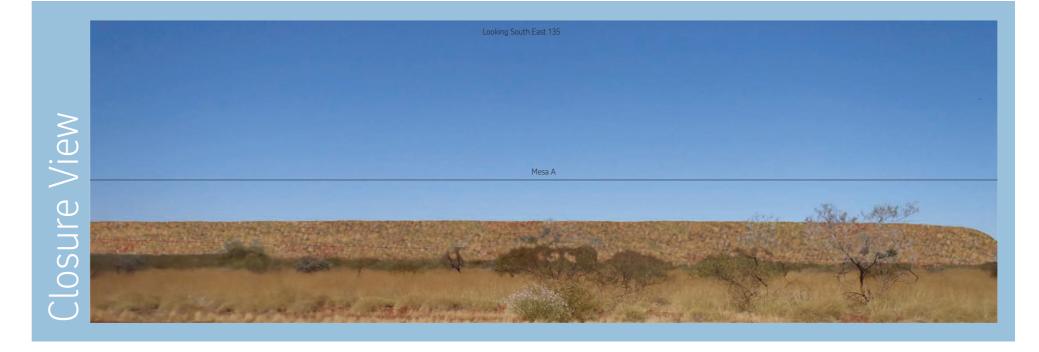
Comments The photo was taken on the western side of the Highway looking at existing

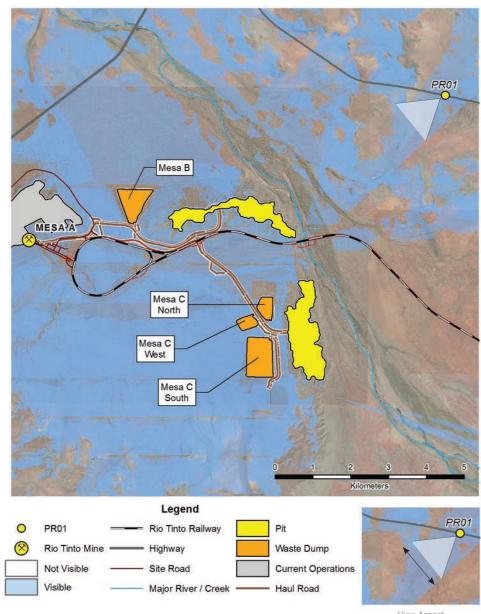
Mesa A Waste Dump

Figure 21 – North West Coastal Highway









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #10 - PR01 - Pannawonica Road

Co-ordinates 396124mE / 7607509.89mN

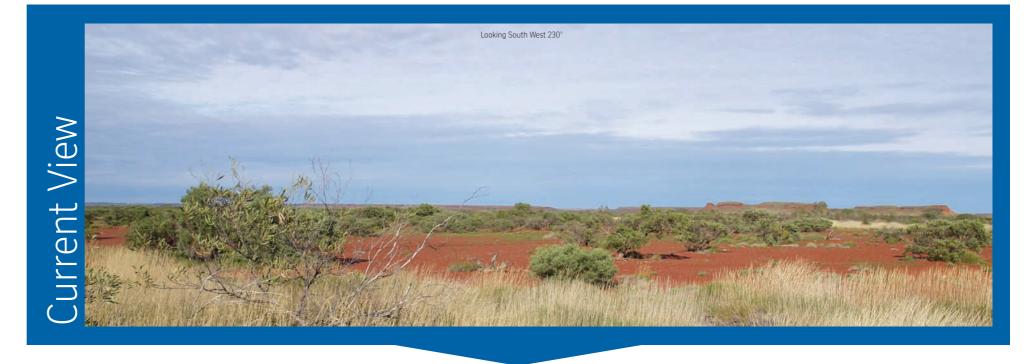
Direction South West (Bearing 230°)

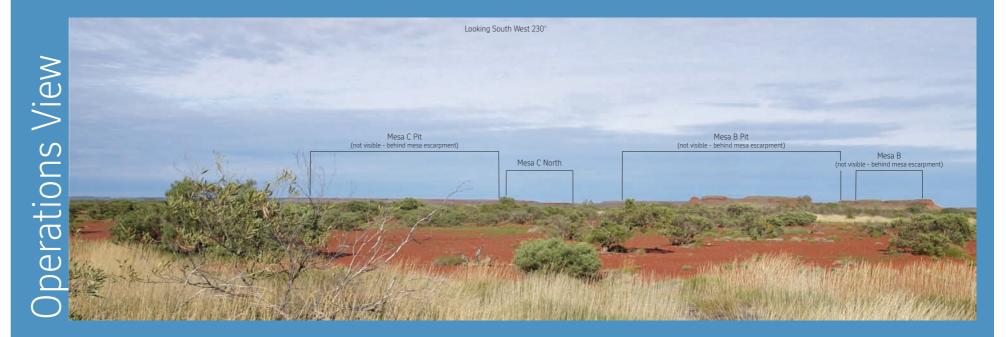
**Description** Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. South west view towards Mesa B & C.

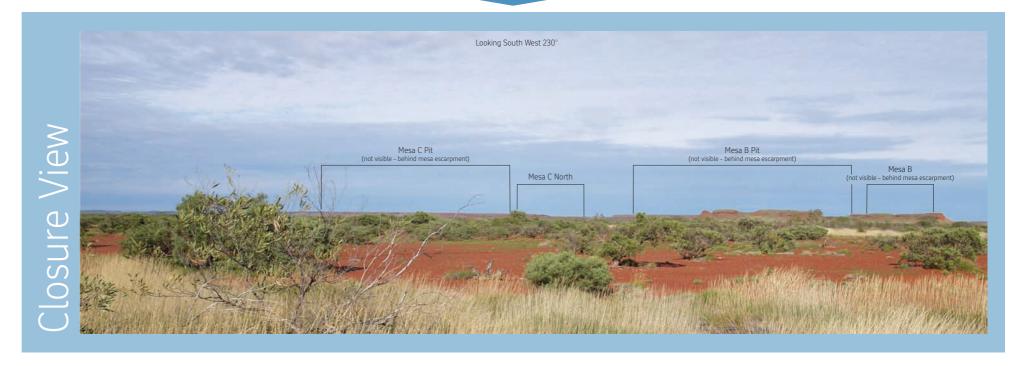
Site Significance Major access road to the mining town of Pannawonica.

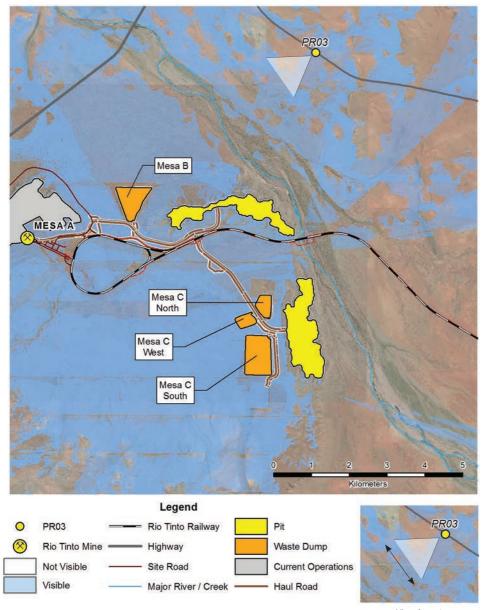
Comments The photo was taken on the southern side of Pannawonica Road.

Figure 22 - Pannawonica Road









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #12 - PR03 - Pannawonica Road

Co-ordinates 392963.82mE / 7608562.29mN

Direction South West (Bearing 230°)

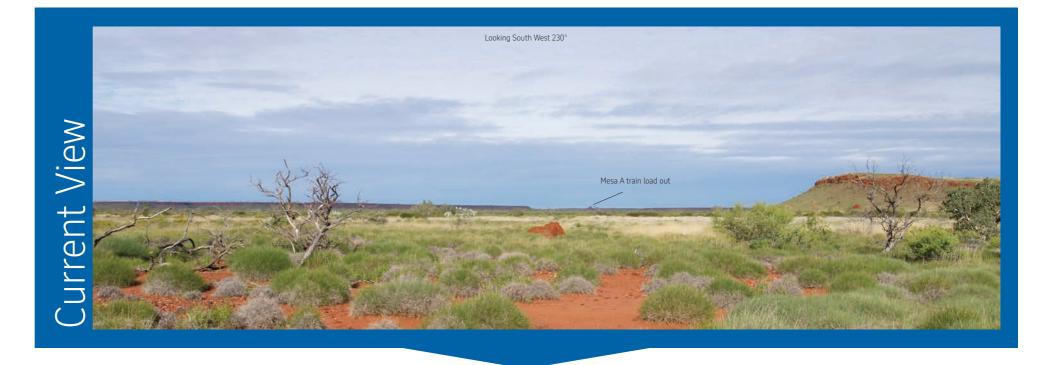
Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. South west view with clear line of sight

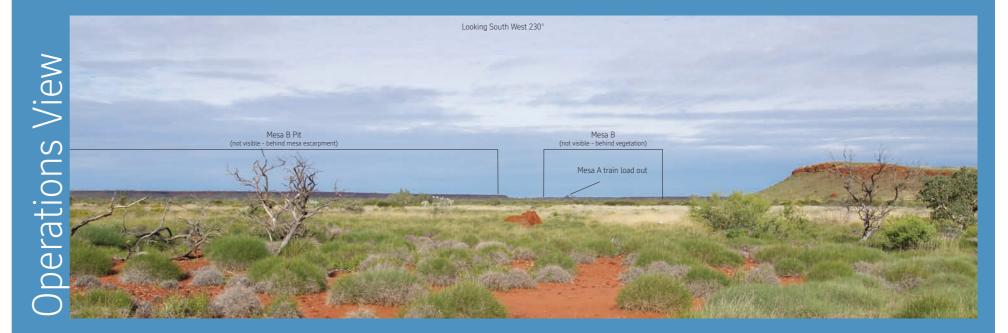
to Mesa A train loadout.

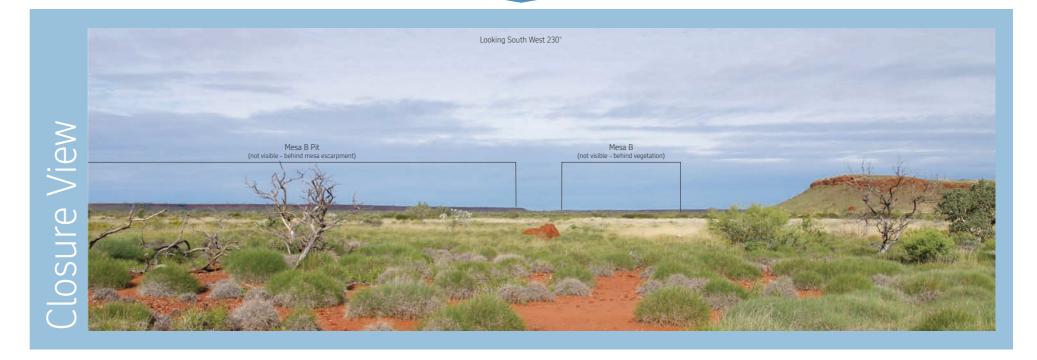
Site Significance Major access road to the mining town of Pannawonica.

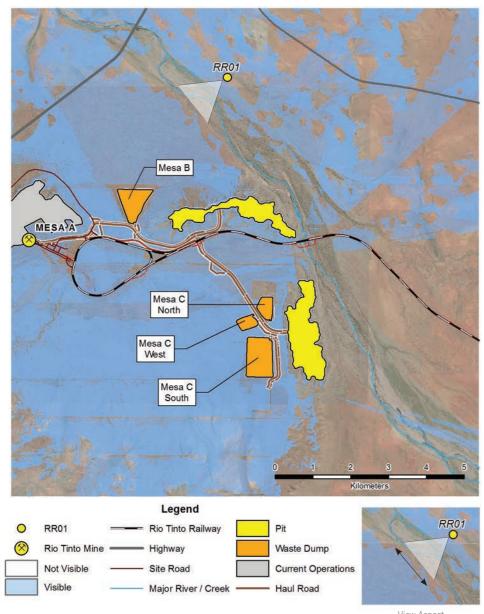
Comments The photo was taken on the southern side of Pannawonica Road.

Figure 23 – Pannawonica Road









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #13 - RR01 - Robe River

Co-ordinates 390758.03mE / 7607943.97mN

Direction South West (Bearing 230°)

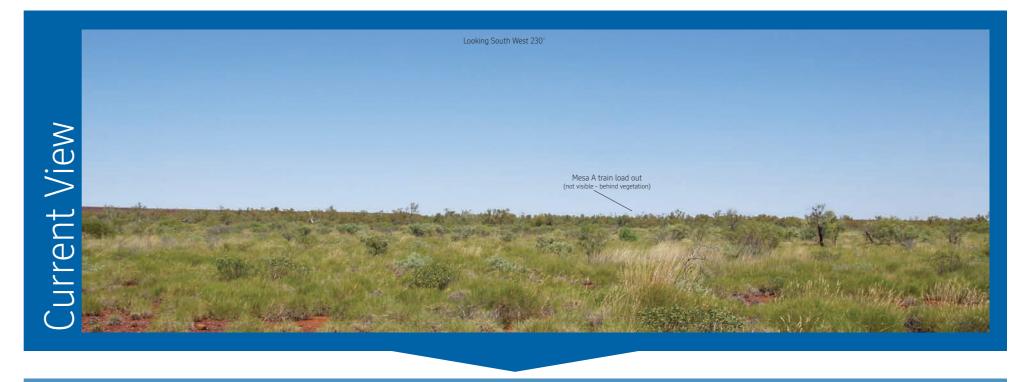
Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. South west view, with limited visibility of

Mesa B escarpment.

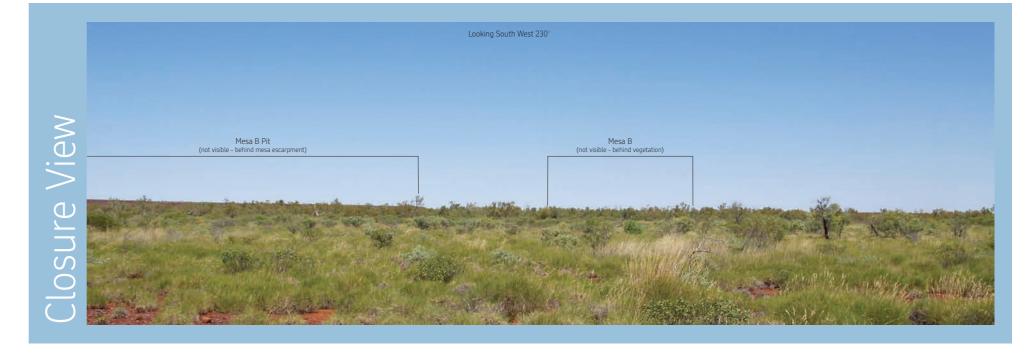
Site Significance Main river in the Robe Valley. It is a significant site for traditional owners.

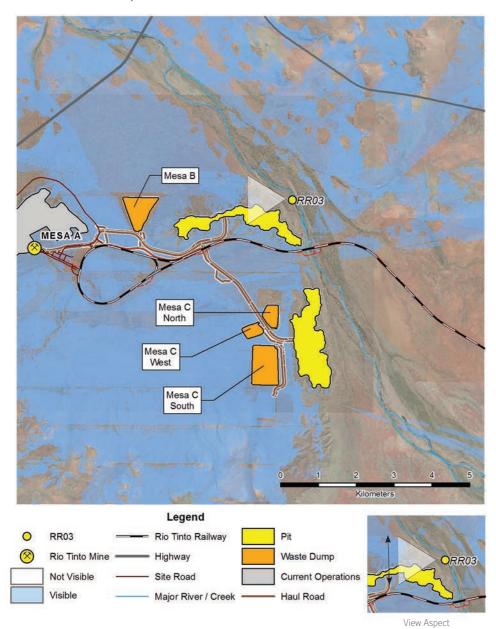
Comments The photo was taken on the north side of the Robe River from access track.

Figure 24 – Robe River









Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #15 - RR03 - Robe River

Co-ordinates 392242.12mE / 7607943.97mN

Direction West (Bearing 270°)

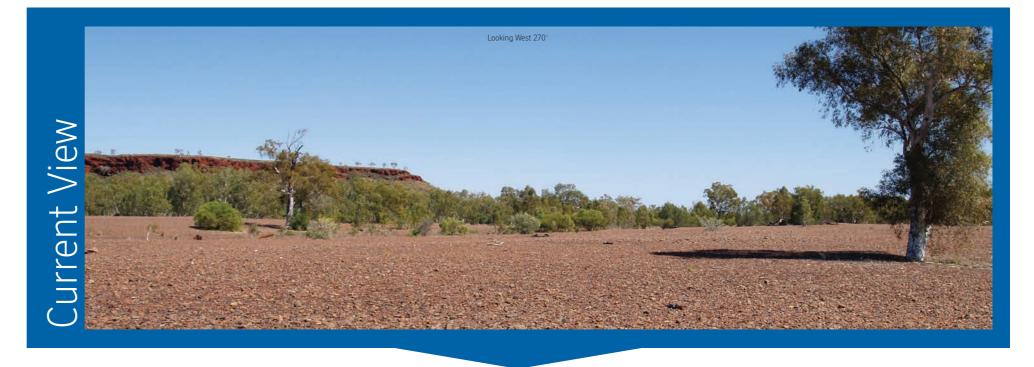
Description Very flat ground with low vegetation coverage. South west view towards Mesa B

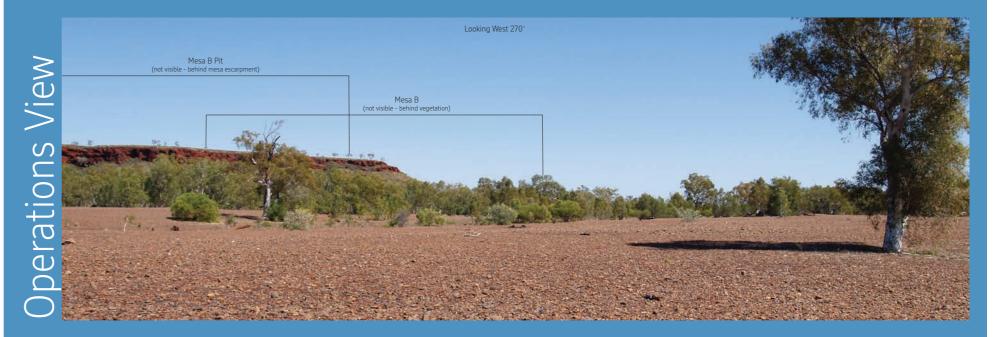
escarpment and Robe River bed.

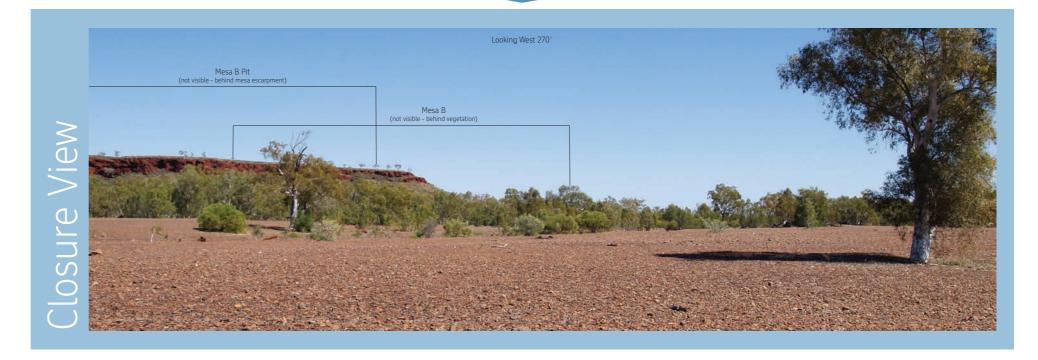
Site Significance Main river in the Robe Valley. It is a significant site for traditional owners.

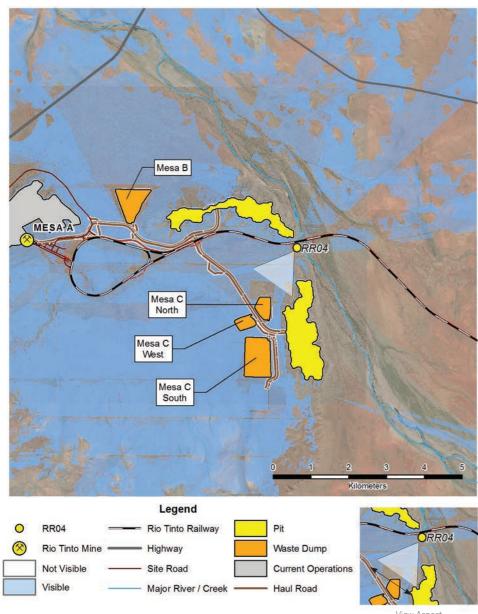
Comments The photo was taken on the north side of the Robe River from access track.

Figure 25 - Robe River









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #16 - RR04 - Robe River

Co-ordinates 392549.85mE / 7603480.11mN

Direction South West (Bearing 215°)

**Description** Slight elevation with moderate vegetation coverage. South west view towards Mesa C

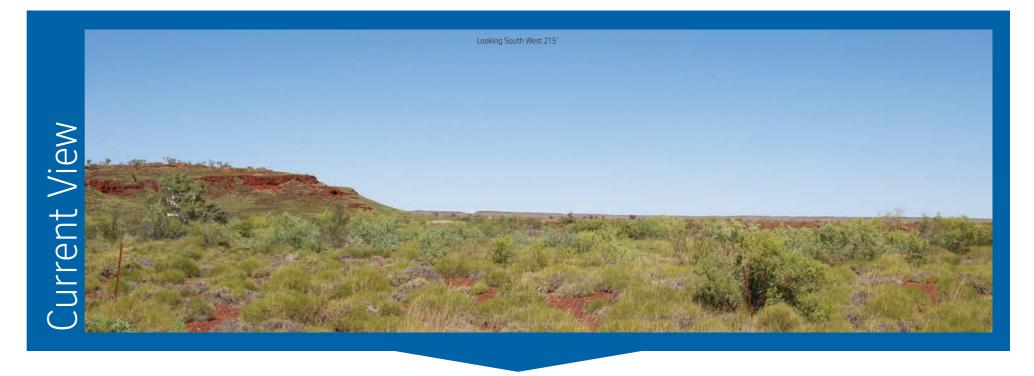
escarpment and next to Robe River bed.

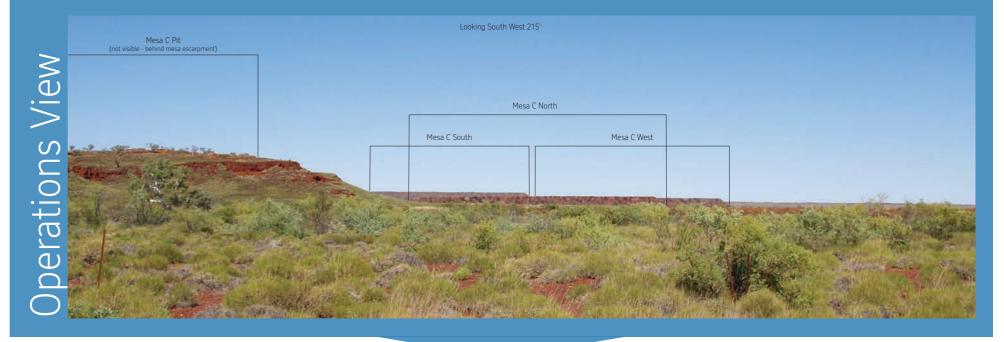
Site Significance Main river in the Robe Valley. It is a significant site for traditional owners.

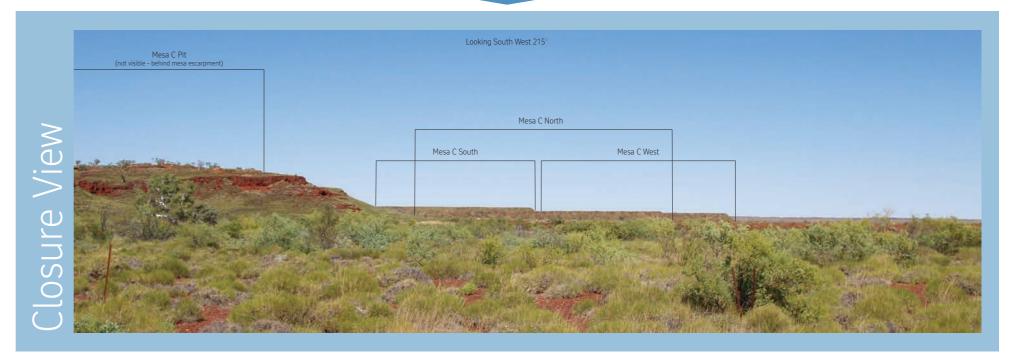
Comments The photo was taken on the south side of the Robe River, from access track on southern

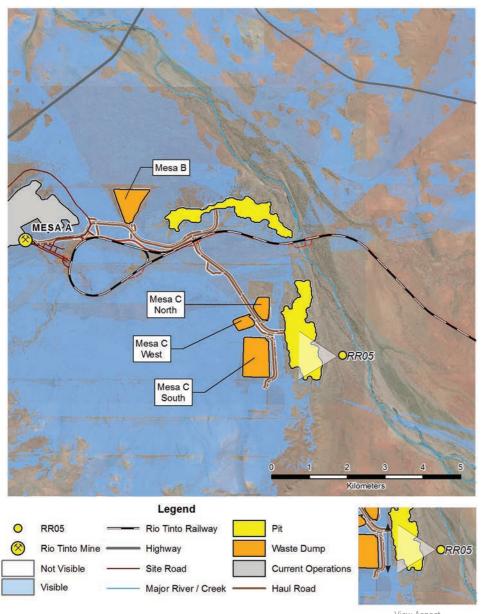
side of Rio Tinto railway.

# Figure 26 – Robe River









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #17 - RR05 - Robe River

Co-ordinates 393728.96mE / 7600652.89mN

Direction West (Bearing 270°)

**Description** Slight elevation with low vegetation coverage. Looking directly at Mesa C escarpment.

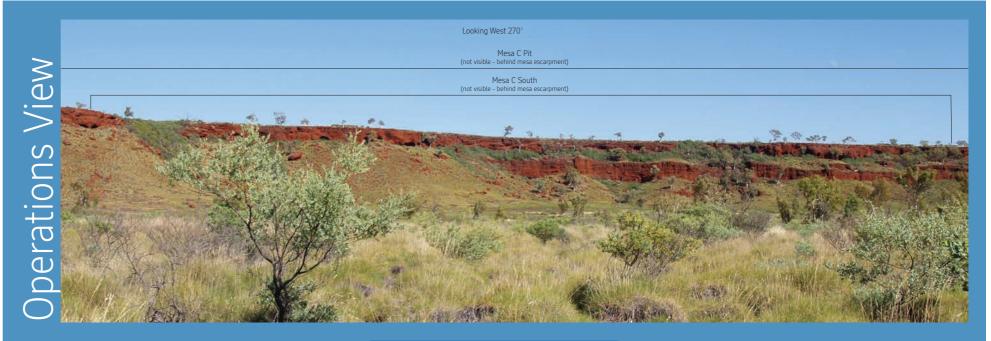
Site Significance Main river in the Robe Valley. It is a significant site for traditional owners.

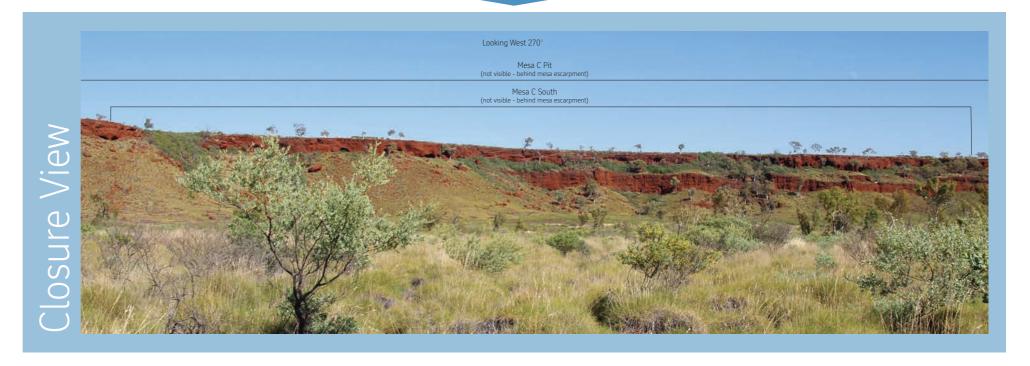
Comments The photo was taken on the western side of the Robe River, clearly showing no visibility

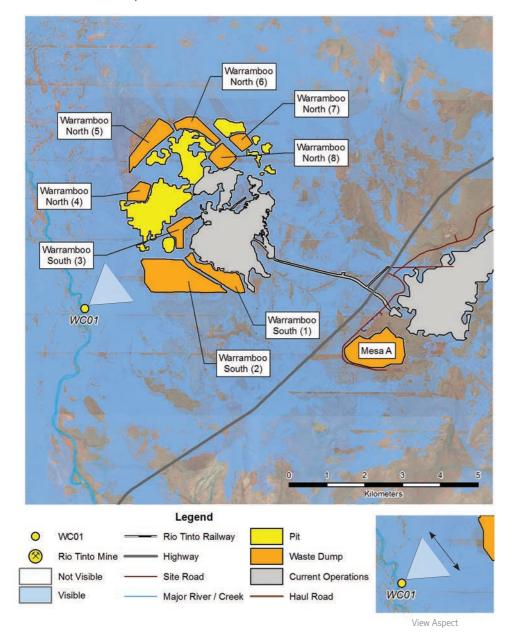
of western side of Mesa C

Figure 27 – Robe River









# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #19 - WC01 - Warramboo Creek

Co-ordinates 375247.87mE / 7602141.5mN

Direction North East (Bearing 50°)

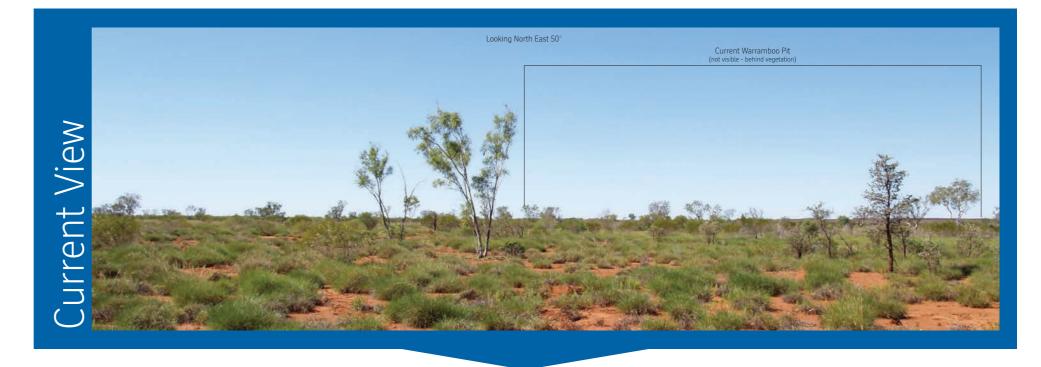
Description Flat ground with vegetation cover.

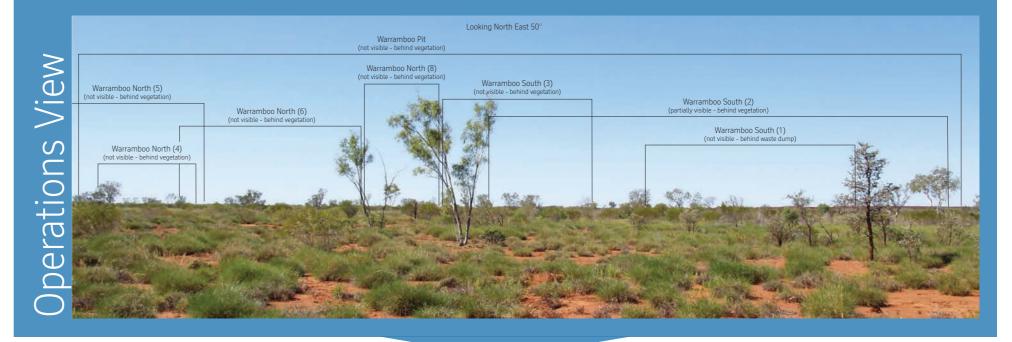
Site Significance Minor creek in the Robe Valley. It is a significant site for traditional owners.

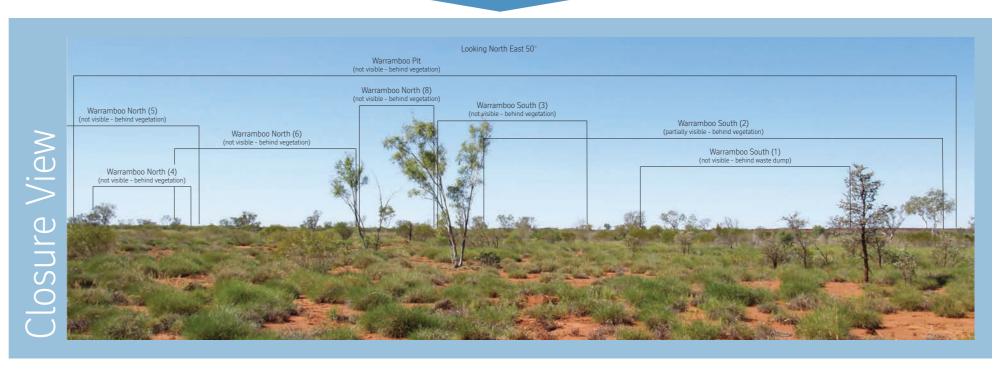
Comments Taken from north side of Warramboo Creek, looking north east towards proposed

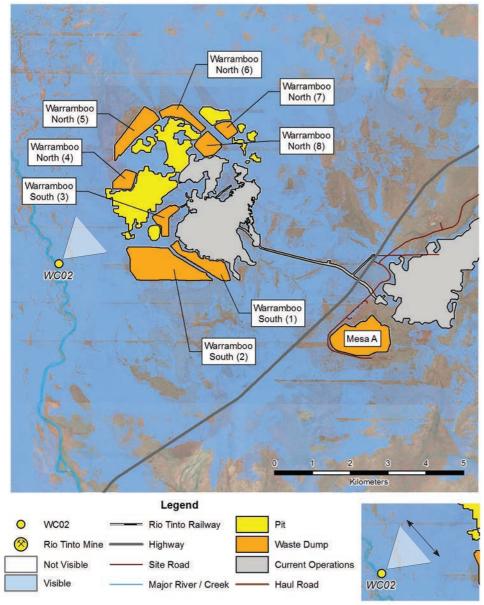
nfrastructure

# Figure 28 – Warramboo Creek









View Aspect

# Viewpoint Characteristics

Name #20 - WC02 - Warramboo Creek

Co-ordinates 374954.35mE / 7603000.83mN

Direction North East (Bearing 50°)

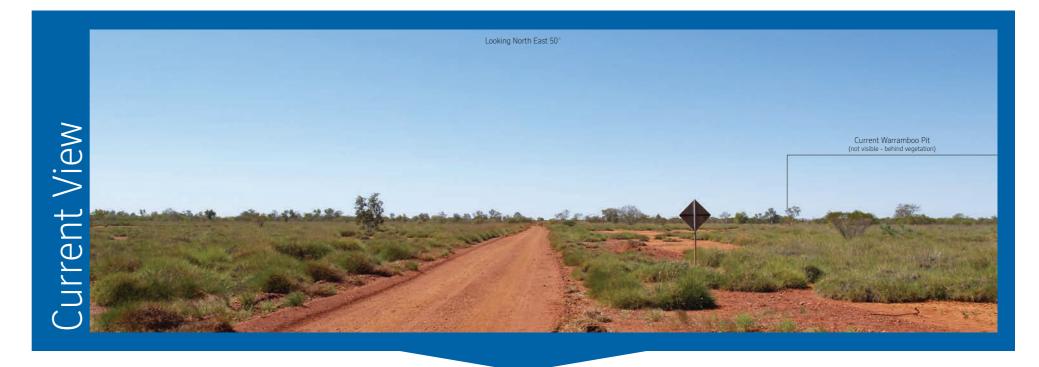
Description Flat ground with vegetation cover.

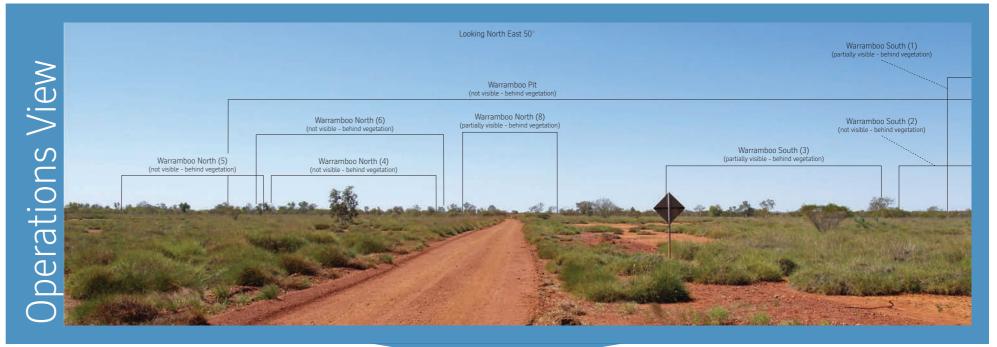
Site Significance Minor creek in the Robe Valley. It is a significant site for traditional owners.

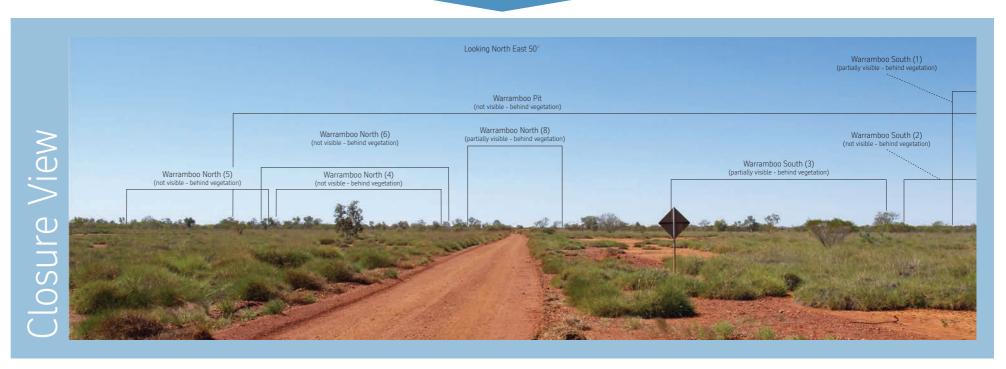
Comments Taken from north side of Warramboo Creek, looking north east down track (old NWCH)

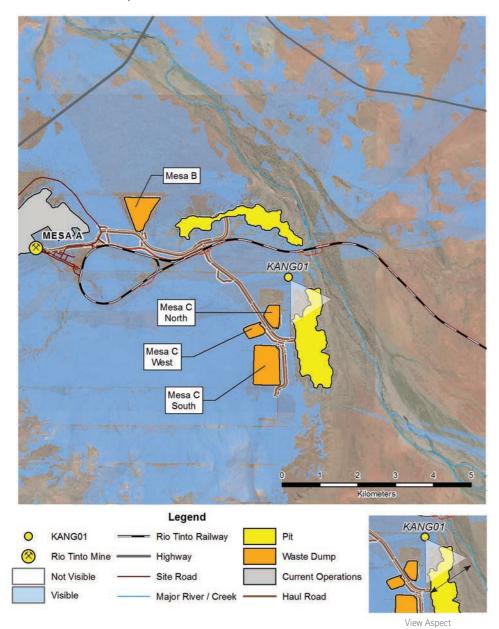
towards Warramboo.

# Figure 29 – Warramboo Creek











Name #23 - KANG01

Direction South East (Bearing 150°)

**Description** Flat ground with vegetation cover. Looking directly at Mesa C escarpment.

Site Significance Located in the Mesa C escarpment.

Figure 30 - Kang

